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MARKET REVIEW

Deliveries for United States consumption during 1955 totaled 8,392 thousand tons, an increase of 185 thousand tons over 1954. With the addition of 68 thousand tons of sugar "constructively delivered" in the previous year, but which actually moved into trade channels during 1955, and a probable depletion during the year of "invisible" stocks as indicated by the higher rate of deliveries thus far in 1956, actual consumption of sugar last year is indicated at approximately 8,500 thousand tons.

In addition, deliveries of ex-quota sugar, 45 thousand tons of which was for export and 19 thousand tons of which was for live-stock feed, totaled 64 thousand tons during 1955 as compared to 29 thousand tons during 1954--20 thousand for export and 9 thousand for livestock feed. Total deliveries of all sugar by refiners during 1955 exceeded those of 1954 by 239 thousand tons. Importers' deliveries were up 32 thousand tons, mainland cane mill deliveries for direct-consumption were down 48 thousand tons, while deliveries by beet processors were approximately the same as in 1954.

Stocks of sugar held at year end 1955 were 67 thousand tons more than the previous year. The increase was mainly attributable to an increased carryover of mainland cane sugar. Total refiners' stocks of all sugars at the end of 1955 were up 40 thousand tons, mainland cane mills up 31 thousand tons, importers up 2 thousand tons, and beet processors' stocks were down 6 thousand tons.

Deliveries for United States consumption during January 1956 totaled 627 thousand tons as compared to 567 thousand tons during January 1955. With the exception of 1951, this was the highest January rate since the Sugar Act has been in operation. However, since deliveries during December were at a low level with a consequent lowering of "invisible" stocks at the year end, it would appear that purchases are still on the basis of immediate needs.

Prices for raw sugar, duty paid New York basis, averaged 5.88 cents per pound during January and remained at about that level during the first three weeks of February. This price is up 0.05 cent from the December level. Quoted refined sugar prices have not changed during 1956. World raw sugars, f.a.s. Cuba, averaged 3.27 cents per pound during January and February to date, an increase of 0.11 cent over December prices. On February 20, the spot price of world raws was 3.30 cents per pound, the highest since early in June last year.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR PROBLEMS

Address delivered

by

Lawrence Myers, Director, Sugar Division,
Commodity Stabilization Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Before the Sugar Club of New York, February 20, 1956

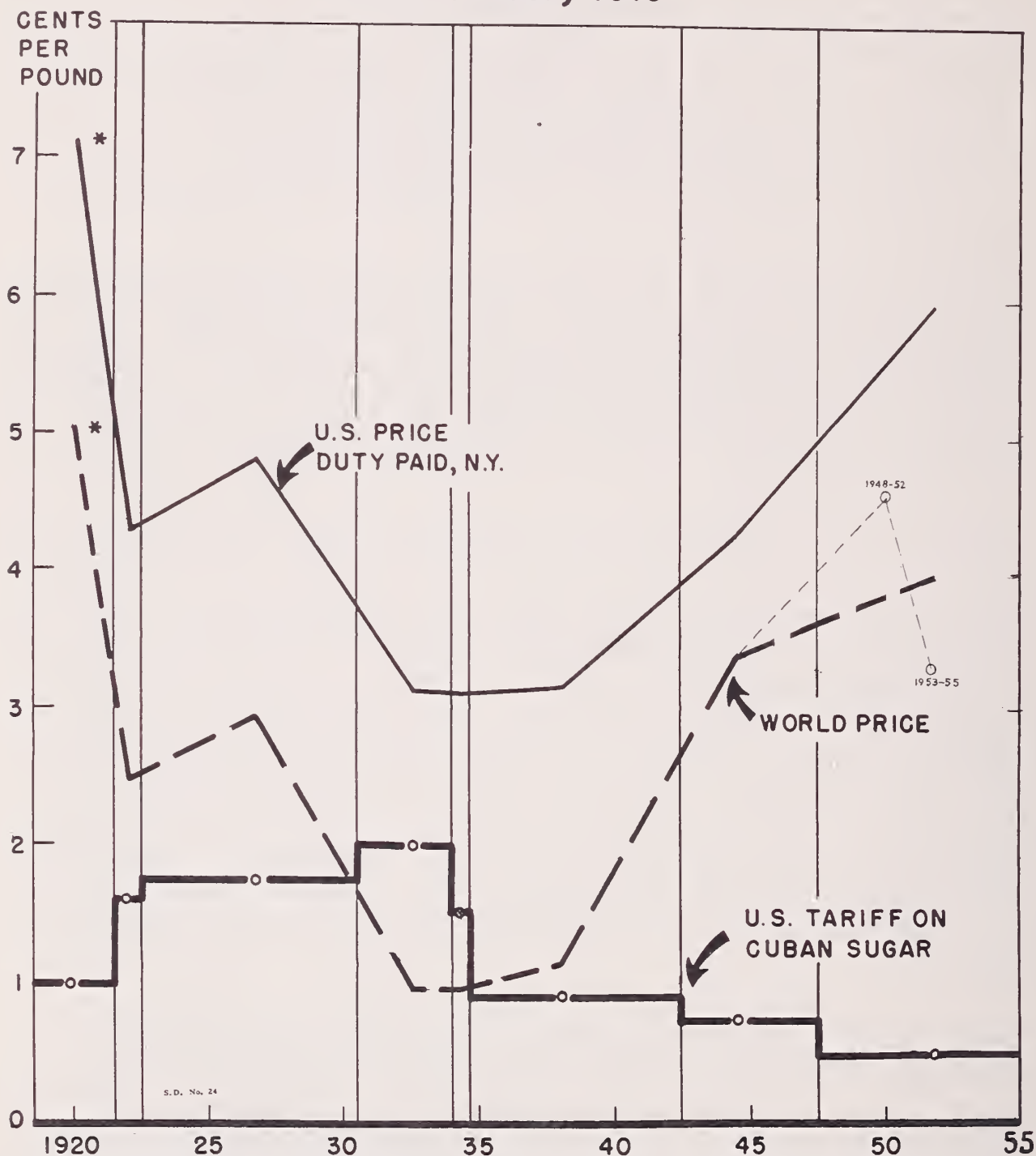
Again I am indebted to the Sugar Club for the opportunity of bringing some of our sugar problems before its membership. You men are peculiarly qualified to consider these problems. In addition to your basic knowledge and demonstrated ability in this field, you have a personal interest in determining how the world sugar problem will unfold.

I am sure you all know that it is anticipated that the United Nations will call a conference, probably here in late May, to provide for an examination and renegotiation of the International Sugar Agreement. The Agreement, signed in London in October 1953, has a duration of five years beginning January 1, 1954. Article 42 (2) of the Agreement provides, however, that in its third year the Council shall "examine the entire working of the Agreement, especially with regard to quotas and prices and shall take into account any amendment to the Agreement which in connection with this examination any participating government may propose." The conference which is expected to be held in New York in late spring will be called to meet the requirements of that provision of the Agreement.

Little purpose would be served in attempting to anticipate the detailed amendments that may be made or proposed. I believe it is worth while, however, to consider some of the basic conditions that shaped thinking in the original negotiation of the Agreement and that probably will shape thinking during the coming negotiations.

From time to time we are asked why the United States should concern itself with the world sugar situation. In view of the billions of dollars this country has spent in recent years to help to improve the economies of foreign countries, it should be obvious that we would not wish to see serious economic difficulties develop in the sugar exporting countries. More important for our domestic sugar producing industry, however, this country has never been able for

RAW SUGAR PRICES BY TARIFF PERIODS Since January 1919



any extended period to insulate its domestic sugar market from the world market.

If we examine world and domestic prices of sugar for each of the tariff periods since the close of World War I, we find that despite the changes in tariff rates, the trends of price averages in the two markets were almost parallel. (See chart "Raw Sugar Prices by Tariff Periods Since January 1919.") Only if we look closely at recent experience do we observe any major deviation from this tendency. The present 50-cent tariff rate on Cuban sugar has been in effect since January 1, 1948. For the five years 1948 through 1952, the world average price rose to 4.64 cents per pound in association with a rise in the domestic price, but the world price average for the past three years fell to 3.30 cents while the domestic price has remained comparatively stable at about 6 cents per pound. If we compare recent world and domestic prices by 2-year periods, a continuing relationship is found. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that neither tariffs nor the Sugar Act have served to divorce domestic prices from world prices for any extended period. Sugar producers in the United States have a pocketbook interest in the welfare of their foreign competitors.

During the war and early post-war period, the world sugar industry was prosperous. During the Korean fighting an inflationary movement broke out that was difficult to control in 1950 and that got somewhat out of hand in the world market during 1951. As a result of these conditions, production expanded sharply in many of the non-warring areas and recovered quickly in most of the war-torn areas.

In broad outline, the developments following World War II were similar to those following World War I. Because of the prospective sugar surplus situation, the Cuban Government proposed in 1948 that work be started on a new International Sugar Agreement designed to meet the problems facing the sugar market after World War II. The first major meeting was held in London in the summer of 1950 at the time of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The Agreement, which was finally negotiated in the summer of 1953 to become effective on January 1, 1954, was therefore the better part of six years in the making. Admittedly, under different conditions, the work might have been concluded more quickly. However, I call attention to the time required to negotiate and ratify an international agreement to emphasize that if any such agreement is to be in effect in time to deal with an emergency, it must be completed before the emergency develops.

The International Sugar Agreement sets forth three general objectives--(1) to stabilize prices at equitable levels; (2) to increase the consumption of sugar; and (3) to maintain purchasing power in sugar exporting countries and permit the maintenance of fair living standards and wage rates in such areas. The third of these objectives was to be achieved through the attainment of the other two objectives.

I think we can deal rather quickly with the second objective, namely, that of increasing world sugar consumption. Surely, I need not undertake to sell this organization on the proposition that an increase in world sugar consumption is the most satisfactory method and certainly it is the most pleasant method of dealing with the world sugar surplus. Fortunately, world sugar consumption is increasing rapidly. Fortunately, also, work is in progress that should help to bring about further expansion in consumption. To date, however, the International Sugar Council has been noticeably laggard in contributing to this betterment in the world sugar situation.

The failure of the International Sugar Council to carry out any significant work to date in helping to bring about an increase in world sugar consumption is in part the result of certain inherent difficulties. The Council is neither a research agency nor a trade agency. Moreover, the impediments to increasing consumption are frequently low consumer incomes, taxation which places excessive burdens on sugar consumption, and other factors with which it may be difficult for an international organization of governments to deal. Nevertheless, the Council could serve as an information agency that would aid indirectly in bringing about a greater utilization of sugar.

While on the subject of increasing sugar consumption for the benefit of the world market, we must in fairness take an objective look at it ourselves. Under the bill that has passed the House, domestic producers will supply 50 percent of future increases in consumption and under the bill that passed the Senate, they will supply 55 percent of such increases. Therefore this country does not expect to continue in the future to give 100 percent of its expanding market to foreign producers as we have done in recent years. I wish to add, however, that I know of no other country that provides by law that any specified part of its requirements must be filled by imports from the world market. A number of them, such as Canada, are in fact increasing their imports of sugar. However, when the United States proposed that a share of the expanding consumption

of each signatory country be turned over to the world market, it failed to find a single supporter among the importing countries.

As a price stabilizing mechanism, the International Sugar Agreement provides for export quotas to hold the surplus supplies in check until world consumption can catch up. It is important to note the adequacy of the coverage of the Agreement and the developments that have been taking place in the various producing, exporting, and importing countries.

The countries that are members of the International Sugar Agreement account for 64 percent of the world's production and 60 percent of the world's consumption. They account for 66 percent of the net imports of the world and 81 percent of the net exports. These are impressive over-all percentages, but they fail to show important details.

Since World War I, there have been major shifts in world sugar production. During the decade of the 1920's, the combined production of the four major exporting countries--Cuba, Formosa, Indonesia, and the Philippines--averaged close to 9 million tons, or one-third of the total world production of sugar. Accordingly, it was possible to deal rather effectively with the world sugar problem in the early 1930's by cutting production back in Cuba and Indonesia under the Chadbourne Plan and in the Philippines, along with other United States areas, under our Sugar Act. Last year, however, production in these same four exporting countries amounted to only 8.5 million tons, or less than 18 percent of the world total. Although production in these four countries was 1.8 million tons less in 1955 than it had been in 1951, world production was 3.2 million tons higher. World production is not so concentrated as it was in the 1920's.

For our present purposes, production in United States and Canada may be treated together. In both countries the trend of production is upward, but in both cases consumption has been rising more rapidly than production, and imports have been increasing.

Next, we may look at the available data for sugar production in the Communist segment of the world from Poland and Czechoslovakia on the west to China and Manchuria on the east. Even though the data may be open to question, it is significant that they reflect no major upturn in production and that they indicate a comparatively low production per capita for these areas. In any event, since these countries have been significant importers of sugar during the past two years, they have not recently contributed to the world surplus.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN WORLD AND IN GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

(Centrifugal Sugar in Terms of Raw Value Plus Non-Centrifugal, Tel Quel)

Millions of Short Tons



To find the source of increasing world production in recent years, therefore, one must turn to countries outside these three groups. (See chart, "Sugar Production in World and in Groups of Countries.") The trend of sugar production in western Europe as a whole reflects primarily the war time decline and the post-war recovery. A careful look at the record shows, however, that the post-war expansion has overshot the prewar upward trend of production. In 1955, production in western Europe was 7.1 million tons, or practically twice the average for the decade of the 1920's. The reduction in European production during the past two years probably reflects in part the saturation of home markets and the reluctance to accept prices prevailing in world markets.

We also get an interesting pattern of production if we group together the countries of Africa, Asia, and Oceania, excluding the Communist countries of China and Manchuria and the older exporting countries of Formosa, Indonesia, and the Philippines. For this broad group of countries, production was expanding rapidly throughout the 1930's, then held stationary during the war years, but has been shooting upward sharply again since the war. In 1955, production in these areas amounted to 10.8 million tons, or 230 percent of the average for the 1920's. This vast expanse of territories covers many areas that are progressing rapidly in their standard of living and in their consumption of sugar. In part, however, this increased production is for protected home or preferential markets, where the sugar displaces supplies that would otherwise be taken from the world market. The effect of these sharp increases in production depends upon the extent to which the increased production gives rise to consumption that would not otherwise occur and upon the extent to which the increased production amounts to subsidized displacement of world market sugars.

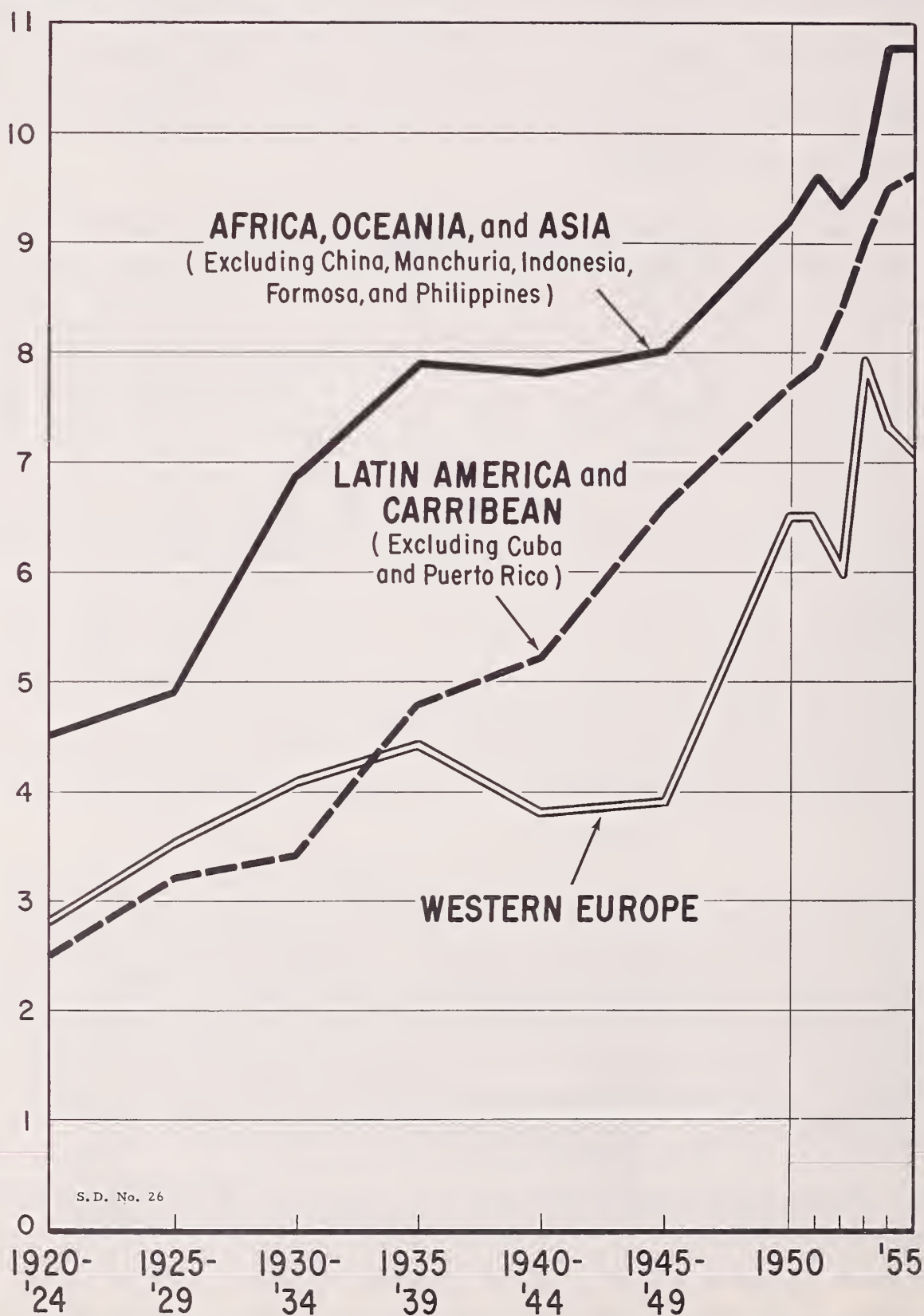
Last, let us turn to Latin America and the Caribbean Area other than Cuba and Puerto Rico. In this area, production has been rising consistently ever since 1920. Last year, it totaled 9.6 million tons, or 337 percent of the average for the 1920's. Again the increase in production has been in part for growing local consumption, in part for shipment to preferential home markets and in part for sale on the free export market. (See chart, "Sugar Production in Areas of Most Rapid Expansion.")

If the above survey constitutes a fair summary of the facts, several conclusions follow:

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN AREAS OF MOST RAPID EXPANSION

(Centrifugal Sugar in Terms of Raw Value Plus Non-Centrifugal, Tel Quel)

Millions of Short Tons



- (1) It is evident that a control program that could control production and exports of only a few countries would not provide sufficient leverage for controlling the world sugar surplus and supporting the world sugar market over any extended period of time.
- (2) None of the international agreements or programs undertaken since World War I has cut production in areas that now account for close to 60 percent of world production.
- (3) For their own welfare, producers in protected areas need to concern themselves with the long time welfare of unprotected producers who must sell in the world market.
- (4) Care needs to be taken to make certain that the Agreement does not become an umbrella that established exporting countries are required to hold over new ones.
- (5) The full weight of available information must be brought to bear on proposed programs for expanding sugar production. An adequate educational program covering current developments and long range prospects should be effective in preventing many unwise expansion programs.
- (6) Similarly, every effort must be made to expand world consumption. Under no condition must the International Sugar Agreement become a mechanism for checking consumption.
- (7) Since any revised International Sugar Agreement probably will provide only a modest degree of control over world production and exports, its price objectives must be modest and the Agreement must provide sufficient flexibility to permit all needed actions that will lead to a healthier world sugar economy.

Many difficulties are visible as we look ahead toward the negotiation of a revised International Sugar Agreement, but we also have behind us the record of bitter price experiences that led to the adoption of the Chadbourne Plan. We must convert the sorry past into ancient history--we must solve the problems that lie ahead.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
February 21, 1956	Announcement of hearing on 1956 domestic beet sugar allotment to be held 10:00 a.m., March 8, 1956, in Room 2W, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on December 1955 deliveries for United States consumption 564,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary total for that month was 569,000 tons. January 1956 deliveries of sugar 627,000 tons (preliminary), up about 11 percent from January and from December 1955.
2. Primary distributors' stocks, February 4, 1956, 1,876,000 tons (preliminary), down 121,000 tons from December 31, 1955, and down 13,000 tons from a year ago. Beet processors' stocks 69,000 tons smaller than a year ago, and importers' stocks 13,000 tons smaller; refiners' total stocks up 70,000 tons. As compared with a month earlier, beet processors' stocks down 62,000 tons, refiners' stocks up 12,000 tons, and importers' stocks down 11,000 tons.
3. Charges to sugar quotas during January on the basis of reports received as indicated in footnote 1, Table , were 788,000 short tons. Adjusted to a comparable basis with January 1955, when only reports received during that month were reflected, the January 1956 quota charges were 657,000 tons, up 108,000 tons or 19.6 percent. On this adjusted basis, charges to the Puerto Rican quota were up 130.1 percent; to the "full duty" countries' quota, 52.0 percent; to the Philippines' quota, 26.9 percent; and to the mainland cane quota, 7.1 percent. Charges to the domestic beet, Hawaiian, and Cuban quotas were about the same in January 1956 as in January 1955.
4. During the fourth quarter, shipments of sugar to the Middle Atlantic and New England regions were 2 percent and 6 percent larger, respectively, in 1955 than in 1954, but to the other regions shipments were from 1 percent to 6 percent smaller. During the calendar year, more sugar was shipped to each region in 1955 than in 1954. The increases by regions were: North Central, 6.2 percent; Western, 5.2 percent; Middle Atlantic, 2.1 percent; New England, 1.9 percent; and Southern, 0.5 percent.

Table 1. -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January - December 1955 and 1954

	1955 (Short tons, raw value)	1954 (Short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	2,692	1,137
Refiners' refined	5,983,528	5,745,371
Beet processors	1,804,163	1,805,516
Importers' direct-consumption	595,992	564,292
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption	70,506	119,281
Total	8,456,881	8,235,597
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	64,483	28,991
For continental consumption <u>1/</u>	8,392,398	8,206,606
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	98,170	104,552
<u>Hawaii</u>	41,792	38,368

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 2. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1955 and 1954

	1955 (Short tons, raw value)	1954 (Short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	246,368	249,667
Refiners' refined	232,549	189,212
Beet processors	1,299,680	1,305,566
Importers' direct-consumption	25,279	23,194
Mainland cane mills	193,597	162,601
Total	1,997,473	1,930,240

Table 3. -Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings January-December, 1955 *

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	249,667
Receipts	6,059,750
Meltings	6,060,357
Deliveries for direct consumption	2,692
Stocks, December 31, 1955	246,368

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73 and 74 from cane refiners. *For receipts by source of supply, see Table 10.

Table 4.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-December 1955

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	189,212	1,305,566
Production	6,026,865	1,798,277
Deliveries	5,983,528	1,804,163
Stocks, December 31, 1955	232,549	1,299,680

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73 and 74 from cane sugar refiners and SU-70 from beet sugar processors.

Table 5.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-December 1955 1/

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	23,194
Receipts	598,077
Deliveries	595,992
Stocks, December 31, 1955	25,279

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 10.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 6.-Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January-December 1955

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	162,601
Production	587,734
Deliveries:	
For further processing	486,232
For direct consumption	70,506
Total	556,738
Stocks, December 31, 1955	193,597

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 7.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply, January-December 1955

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar) (short tons, raw value)	Importers (DC sugar)
Cuba	2,539,545	383,019
Hawaii	1,035,979	31,760
Mainland cane area	474,167	-
Philippines, Republic of the	964,712	9,416
Puerto Rico	951,766	125,737
Virgin Islands	9,943	-
Other countries	81,491	48,145
Not identifiable	2,147	-
Total	6,059,750	598,077

Table 8.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 1956 and 1955

	1956 1/ January (short tons, raw value)	1955 January
Refiners	456,950	410,429
Beet processors	127,367	110,440
Importers	29,143	28,205
Mainland sugarcane mills	13,250 2/	20,438
Total	626,710	569,512
Deliveries for export, livestock feed etc.	3/	2,468
For continental consumption 4/	626,710	567,044

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Deliveries for direct consumption by mainland cane mills that are primarily producers of raw sugar; deliveries by mainland cane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners. 3/ Preliminary reports from companies include only deliveries for U.S. consumption. No preliminary reports received for export livestock feed etc. 4/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 9.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 4, 1956 and January 31, 1955

	1956 1/ (short tons, raw value)	1955
Refiners' raw	249,572	210,678
Refiners' refined	241,192	210,038
Beet processors	1,238,397	1,306,645
Importers	14,463	26,547
Mainland sugarcane mills	131,942 2/	135,502
Total	1,875,566	1,889,410

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Partly estimated. Only stocks of sugar held by mainland cane mills that are primarily producers of cane sugar are included. Additional quantities of mainland cane sugar held by processor-refiners included in refiners' stocks.

Table 10.-Status of 1956 Sugar Quotas as of January 31, 1956

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct	Total	Within dir-
				consump- tion from offshore areas 2/		ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000		110,440	3/	1,689,560	
Mainland cane	500,000		130,000	3/	370,000	
Hawaii	1,052,000		46,213	1,948	1,005,787	27,668
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		68,867	8,222	1,011,133	117,811
Virgin Islands	12,000		0		12,000	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	114,895	25	865,105	59,895
Cuba	2,808,960	0	288,877	23,099	2,520,083	351,901
Other foreign countries (see below)	117,040	0	28,488	25,629	88,552	14,165
Total	8,350,000	0	787,780	58,923	7,562,220	571,440

Foreign countries

other than Cuba

and Republic of

the Philippines

Dominican Republic	29,064	0	4,536	4,536	24,528	)
El Salvador	4,355	0	0	0	4,355	)
Haiti	2,813	0	0	0	2,813	)
Mexico	12,051	0	7,054	7,054	4,997	) 14,165
Nicaragua	8,237	0	0	0	8,237	)
Peru	54,668	0	11,046	8,187	43,622	)
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,852	0	5,852 4/	5,852	0	5/)
Total	117,040	0	28,488 6/	25,629	88,552	

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	260,748
Dominican Republic	830,894	0
British West Indies	300,000	0

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through January 31, 1956 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by February 13, 1956; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of January 31, 1956.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 1,497; Philippines, 12; Puerto Rico, 19; Total, 1,528.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Belgium, 241; Canada, 1,052; China (Formosa), 1,170; Colombia, 1,159; Costa Rica, 1,089; Denmark, 32; Hong Kong, 1; Netherlands, 1,108; Total, 5,852.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise; Belgium, 339; Colombia, 1,261; China (Formosa), 901; Hong Kong, 15; total 2,516.

6/ Under Section 212, all of the above countries entered 10 tons in addition to quantities charged to quotas. Also under Section 212 there were entered 10 tons each from the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

7/ 2,501 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

Table 11.-Status of 1956 Sugar Quotas as of February 13, 1956

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	Total	Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000		168,440 3/		1,631,560	
Mainland cane	500,000		153,000 3/		347,000	
Hawaii	1,052,000		47,034	2,769	1,004,966	26,847
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		91,330	10,269	988,670	115,764
Virgin Islands	12,000		0		12,000	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	127,446	25	852,554	59,895
Cuba	2,808,960		324,140	23,612	2,484,820	351,388
Other foreign countries (see below)	117,040	0	33,653	30,794	83,387	9,000
Total	8,350,000	0	945,043	67,469	7,404,957	562,894

Foreign countries
other than Cuba
and Republic of
the Philippines

Dominican Republic	29,064	0	8,011	8,011	21,053)	
El Salvador	4,355	0	0	0	4,355)	
Haiti	2,813	0	0	0	2,813)	
Mexico	12,051	0	8,744	8,744	3,307)	9,000
Nicaragua	8,237	0	0	0	8,237)	
Peru	54,668	0	11,046	8,187	43,622)	
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,852	0	5,852 4/	5,852	0 5/)	
Total	117,040	0	33,653 6/	30,794	83,387	

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	510,748	7,459,810
Dominican Republic	830,894	0	830,894
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through February 13, 1956 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by February 13, 1956; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of February 13, 1956.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 1,549; Hawaii, 51; Philippines, 25; Puerto Rico, 19; Total, 1,644.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Belgium, 241; Canada, 1,052; China (Formosa), 1,170; Colombia, 1,159; Costa Rica, 1,089; Denmark, 32; Hong Kong, 1; Netherlands, 1,108; Total, 5,852.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise; Belgium, 339; Colombia, 1,261; China (Formosa), 901; Hong Kong, 15; total, 2,516.

6/ Under Section 212, all of the above countries entered 10 tons in addition to quantities charged to quotas. Also entered under Section 212 were 10 tons from the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

7/ 2,501 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

Table 12.-Final 1953 Quotas and Charges to Quotas

Areas	Final adjusted quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,620,000		1,748,993		(128,993)
Mainland cane	517,291		513,315		3,976
Hawaii	1,088,382		1,087,301	29,595	1,081
Puerto Rico	1,117,351		1,118,171	125,765	820
Virgin Islands	12,415		12,250	0	165
Republic of the Philippines	874,000		932,116	3,010	(58,116)
Cuba	2,759,281	7,085	2,766,398	376,236	(32)
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,280	4,048	115,059	35,787	269
Total	8,100,000	11,133	8,293,603	570,393	(182,470)
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines					
Dominican Republic	28,703	1,560	30,126	615	137
El Salvador	0 ^{2/}	0	0	0	0
Haiti	2,777	185	2,957	0	5
Mexico	11,901	616	12,517	12,517	0
Nicaragua	8,134	0	8,103	8,103	31
Peru	53,986	1,687	55,578	8,774	95
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)					
	5,779	0	5,778	5,778	1
Total	111,280	4,048	115,059	35,787	269

LIQUID SUGAR

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	8,004,817 (33,990)
Dominican Republic	830,894	808,106 22,788
British West Indies	300,000	0 300,000

1/ For domestic beet area and Republic of the Philippines Statutory quotas less 180,000 tons and 100,000 tons deficits, respectively. Statutory quotas may be fully used regardless of deficits declared. Other adjusted quotas include prorations of these deficits.

2/ Initial proration 3,992 tons unused by 9/1/53 and prorated to others in this group.

3/ United Kingdom, 1,033; Costa Rica, Netherlands, Panama and China, 1,113 each; Belgium, 29; Canada, 264.

4/ In addition to these countries which, except for El Salvador, entered 10 tons each under Section 212, Hong Kong also entered 7 tons under that section.

Table 13.-Final 1954 Quotas and Charges to Quotas

Areas	Final adjusted quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,803,099		1,802,491		608
Mainland cane	500,861		500,759		102
Hawaii	1,043,000		1,039,700	29,596	3,300
Puerto Rico	1,081,859		1,082,032	125,726	(173)
Virgin Islands	10,500		10,424	0	76
Republic of the Philippines	974,000	0	973,968	7,532	32
Cuba	2,723,401	5,096	2,722,514	376,305	5,983
Other foreign countries (see below)	113,280	1,605	114,869	38,598	16
Total	8,250,000	6,701	8,246,757	577,757	9,944

Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines					
Dominican Republic	29,401	598	30,012	9,423	(13)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	2,635	48	2,682	0	1
Mexico	12,191	280	12,307	12,149	164
Nicaragua	7,832	0	7,899	7,899	(67)
Peru	55,302	679	56,043	3,448	(62)
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,919	0	5,926 3/	5,679	(7)
Total	113,280	1,605	114,869 4/	38,598	16

LIQUID SUGAR 5/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	7,970,558	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894	0
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Charges to quota made upon marketing, or entry of sugar.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba, 16,554; Hawaii, 103; Puerto Rico, 431; Philippines, 221.

3/ Belgium, 335; British Guiana, 169; Canada, 998; China, 1,115; Costa Rica, 1,055; Netherlands, 1,133; Panama, 1,115; Hong Kong, 6.

4/ In addition to these countries which, except for El Salvador, entered 10 tons each under Section 212, Germany, Denmark, and United Kingdom also entered 10 tons each under that Section.

5/ 8,400 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

NOTE: Parenthesis denote charges in excess of quotas. Excess charges result because anticipated weights and polarizations were lower than final weights and polarization and final data were not available on some cargoes until after the close of the quota year. Also, notices of informal entries in December were not received until after the close of the quota year.

Table 14.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, December 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	94,745				94,745
Maine	52,199				52,199
Massachusetts	423,617		120		423,737
New Hampshire	22,511				22,511
Rhode Island	43,986				43,986
Vermont	22,175				22,175
Total	659,233		120		659,353
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	542,659		2,766		545,425
New York	1,432,179		807		1,432,986
Pennsylvania	827,941		27,059		855,000
Total	2,802,779		30,632		2,833,411
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	643,730	290,619		35,722	970,071
Indiana	226,282	17,041			243,323
Iowa	46,261	85,880		1,420	133,561
Kansas	53,155	61,163		1,040	115,358
Michigan	206,996	157,543			364,539
Minnesota	38,337	129,031			167,368
Missouri	179,565	60,966		600	241,131
Nebraska	17,874	96,352		600	114,826
North Dakota	317	21,976			22,293
Ohio	530,091	28,817		1,000	559,908
South Dakota	3,236	26,939			30,175
Wisconsin	116,851	75,077		2,000	193,928
Total	2,062,695	1,051,404		42,382	3,156,481
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	161,003				161,003
Arkansas	66,903	1,000			67,903
Delaware	13,967				13,967
Dist. of Columbia	43,574		3,200		46,774
Florida	94,351		81,844	16,771	192,966
Georgia	246,795		10,121		256,916
Kentucky	145,347				145,347
Louisiana	268,445			1,700	270,145
Maryland	261,176		14,178	1	275,355
Mississippi	126,657				126,657
North Carolina	206,542		25,773		232,315
Oklahoma	61,922	19,326			81,248
South Carolina	102,475		4,537		107,012
Tennessee	178,415		660	150	179,225
Texas	376,007	44,620	2,830	3,902	427,359
Virginia	163,164		26,885		190,049
West Virginia	65,781	620	921		67,322
Total	2,582,524	65,566	170,949	22,524	2,841,563
<u>Western</u>					
Arizona	23,664	9,639			33,303
California	602,623	231,752			834,375
Colorado	9,172	61,803			70,975
Idaho	2,168	18,470			20,638
Montana	3,671	24,732			28,403
Nevada	5,717	2,003			7,720
New Mexico	5,915	8,390			14,305
Oregon	44,707	45,529	400		90,636
Utah	4,138	37,696			41,834
Washington	58,618	91,768	4,800		155,186
Wyoming	1,193	9,295			10,488
Total	761,586	541,077	5,200		1,307,863
GRAND TOTAL	8,868,817	1,658,047	206,901	64,906	10,798,671

Table 15.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, Fourth quarter 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
New England					
Connecticut	291,016		1,800		292,816
Maine	160,839				160,839
Massachusetts	1,294,234		11,289		1,305,523
New Hampshire	67,538		200		67,738
Rhode Island	123,940		2,450		126,390
Vermont	72,704		3,996		76,700
Total	2,010,271		19,735		2,030,006
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	1,677,426		37,567	800	1,715,793
New York	4,276,748	594	73,419		4,350,761
Pennsylvania	2,479,947		187,313	15	2,667,275
Total	8,434,121	594	298,299	815	8,733,829
North Central					
Illinois	2,364,211	1,037,481	40,206	80,263	3,522,161
Indiana	759,949	56,201	4,457	3,000	823,607
Iowa	169,694	263,003	520	1,420	434,637
Kansas	156,258	189,326		1,040	346,624
Michigan	695,998	554,147	5,106	5,062	1,260,313
Minnesota	132,827	338,729		1,330	472,886
Missouri	623,076	216,698		1,880	841,654
Nebraska	91,884	231,970		1,200	325,054
North Dakota	2,161	67,955			70,116
Ohio	1,693,235	102,459	4,820	4,101	1,804,615
South Dakota	9,177	69,631			78,808
Wisconsin	362,561	313,607		10,750	686,918
Total	7,061,031	3,441,207	55,109	110,046	10,667,393
Southern					
Alabama	518,884			5,354	524,238
Arkansas	268,218	1,000		1	269,219
Delaware	41,640				41,640
Dist. of Columbia	130,328		8,700		139,028
Florida	290,157		269,799	28,144	588,100
Georgia	773,261		71,828	1,300	846,389
Kentucky	451,017		120		451,137
Louisiana	918,800			7,437	926,237
Maryland	803,832		57,483	1	861,316
Mississippi	427,289				427,289
North Carolina	632,183		138,068		770,251
Oklahoma	234,767	63,916			298,683
South Carolina	356,511		35,145		391,656
Tennessee	695,716		5,950	420	702,086
Texas	1,346,114	156,295	11,417	8,854	1,522,680
Virginia	515,776		131,745	4	647,525
West Virginia	235,171	1,460	7,909		244,540
Total	8,639,664	222,671	738,164	51,515	9,652,014
Western					
Arizona	79,021	32,907			111,928
California	2,017,910	999,811	16,880	900	3,035,501
Colorado	25,700	202,972			228,672
Idaho	9,868	65,480			75,348
Montana	8,207	68,360			76,567
Nevada	16,697	5,391			22,088
New Mexico	22,550	35,304			57,854
Oregon	165,911	214,191	13,380		393,482
Utah	18,925	114,359			133,284
Washington	210,875	326,283	25,890		563,048
Wyoming	3,752	26,231			29,983
Total	2,579,416	2,091,289	56,150	900	4,727,755
GRAND TOTAL	28,724,503	5,755,761	1,167,457	163,276	35,810,997

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, calendar year, 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	1,185,341		41,450	600	1,227,391
Maine	712,142		4,543		716,685
Massachusetts	4,874,378		154,534		5,028,912
New Hampshire	325,985		3,475		329,460
Rhode Island	540,645		15,043		555,688
Vermont	233,212		69,996		303,208
Total	7,871,703		289,041	600	8,161,344
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	6,465,311		621,244	800	7,087,355
New York	16,133,646	114,070	1,498,794		17,746,510
Pennsylvania	9,767,365	2,987	1,862,154	134	11,632,640
Total	32,366,322	117,057	3,982,192	934	36,466,505
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	7,221,392	6,802,843	87,636	481,586	14,593,457
Indiana	3,316,341	710,007	64,406	18,197	4,108,951
Iowa	757,371	1,393,824	520	3,620	2,155,335
Kansas	545,951	904,763		7,653	1,458,367
Michigan	2,659,818	2,277,765	394,882	15,467	5,347,932
Minnesota	517,080	1,944,225		2,330	2,463,635
Missouri	2,478,647	1,188,007	3,200	13,998	3,683,852
Nebraska	299,255	1,269,161	680	3,900	1,572,996
North Dakota	19,509	362,647	303		382,459
Ohio	6,958,374	348,266	392,784	21,707	7,721,131
South Dakota	52,179	374,345			426,524
Wisconsin	1,556,947	1,446,808	28,118	30,119	3,061,992
Total	26,382,864	19,022,661	972,529	598,577	46,976,631
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	2,247,091			25,881	2,272,972
Arkansas	1,147,008	47,199		6,388	1,200,595
Delaware	161,583		400		161,983
Dist. of Col.	517,746		36,330		554,076
Florida	1,172,614		1,607,872	165,991	2,946,477
Georgia	3,834,420		746,520	1,354	4,582,294
Kentucky	2,197,683	28,000	39,057	12,583	2,277,323
Louisiana	3,717,448			86,109	3,803,557
Maryland	3,271,176		582,162	1	3,853,339
Mississippi	1,732,400			12,792	1,745,192
North Carolina	2,780,771		863,659	1	3,644,431
Oklahoma	1,000,004	369,326		3,965	1,373,295
South Carolina	1,554,464		157,536		1,712,000
Tennessee	3,129,512		40,440	4,998	3,174,950
Texas	5,804,103	953,215	294,585	89,649	7,141,552
Virginia	2,102,506		761,774	10	2,864,290
West Virginia	1,007,635	3,296	91,658		1,102,589
Total	37,378,164	1,401,036	5,221,993	409,722	44,410,915
<u>Western</u>					
Arizona	279,319	186,088			465,407
California	6,813,061	7,713,465	118,874	3,300	14,648,700
Colorado	95,423	972,576	216	1,400	1,069,615
Idaho	48,903	331,955			380,858
Montana	20,842	350,168			371,010
Nevada	64,036	35,589			99,625
New Mexico	94,940	168,479			263,419
Oregon	549,679	1,025,989	160,473		1,736,141
Utah	70,316	614,109			684,425
Washington	672,332	1,563,423	219,928		2,455,683
Wyoming	13,463	129,216			142,679
Total	8,722,314	13,091,057	499,491	4,700	22,317,562
GRAND TOTAL	112,721,367	33,631,811	10,965,246	1,014,533	158,332,957

1/ These data for calendar year 1955 include revisions made in monthly and quarterly data after publication. Revisions in 1955 monthly and quarterly data previously published are expected to appear in an early issue of Sugar Reports.

Table 17.-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) 1/					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y.duty paid	World fas,Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1949-54 annual av.	6.07	4.28	8.40	8.35	8.36	8.41
1954 annual av.	6.09	3.26	8.72	8.55	8.56	8.50
1955 annual av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53
1955						
February	5.94	3.17	8.62	8.50	8.50	8.50
March	5.84	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
April	5.82	3.31	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
May	5.95	3.38	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
June	6.02	3.26	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
July	6.01	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
August	6.02	3.22	8.55	8.47	8.44	8.50
September	6.00	3.27	8.55	8.45	8.40	8.50
October	6.06	3.28	8.63	8.50	8.49	8.52
November	5.97	3.19	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
December	5.83	3.16	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
1956						
January	5.88	3.26	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
12 Month av.	5.94	3.24	8.59	8.51	8.49	8.54

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued)1/			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale		Refined, retail	
	New York (Eastern)	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast	U.S. average
	Cents per pound			
1949-54 annual av.	8.22	8.16	8.31	10.13
1954 annual av.	8.50	8.35	8.40	10.52
1955 annual av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42
1955				
February	8.42	8.30	8.40	10.46
March	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.44
April	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.42
May	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.42
June	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.40
July	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.38
August	8.35	8.24	8.40	10.38
September	8.35	8.20	8.40	10.40
October	8.43	8.29	8.42	10.40
November	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.46
December	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.48
1956				
January	8.45	8.30	8.55	
12 Month av.	8.39	8.49	8.44	10.42 2/

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1949-54 monthly av.	480	144	248 3/	729 3/
1954 monthly av.	475	166	254 3/	810 3/
1955 monthly av.	502	150	236 3/	860 3/
1955				
February	438	21	239	1,209
March	523	33	286	1,074
April	437	36	291	980
May	461	38	287	867
June	488	46	233	709
July	522	36	214	505
August	604	49	212	348
September	584	118	214	301
October	563	466	209	651
November	467	521	204	1,069
December	506	323	233	1,300
1956				
January 4/	465	65	241	1,238
12 month av.	505	146	239	854

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price.

2/ 11 month average.

3/ Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included.

4/ Preliminary.

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